



UNITED NATIONS
GENEVA



HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

NIZAMI GANJAVI INTERNATIONAL CENTER
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

**"PICKING UP THE PIECES:
THE CHALLENGES OF FIXING A BROKEN WORLD"**

MEETING REPORT

12-13 January, 2023 | Geneva, Switzerland

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THE CHALLENGES OF FIXING A BROKEN WORLD

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MEETING REPORT

The Nizami Ganjavi International Center (NGIC), in partnership with the United Nations office at Geneva (UNOG) hosted a high-level conference on the topic of “Picking up the Pieces: The Challenges of Fixing Broken World” on 12-13th of January 2023 to reflect the challenges that our world currently facing and finding the common ground of overcoming it.

Over 40 high-level UN personalities and prominent world leaders exchanged ideas and perspectives in this two-day event to encourage peace and security for a world in transition amid acute geopolitical confrontation; collaboration to building a better future for migrants and refugees; forging a Global Health Strategy and to work together for saving our planet and our future for next generations to come.

UNOG, which is located at the heart of International Geneva, is the operational hub for multilateral cooperation on these issues and many other pressing global challenges. Recognizing the critical role civil society plays in issues across the UN agenda, UNOG collaborates with a vast and diverse network of non-governmental organizations in Geneva. This high-profile event is an example of the strong

partnership between the United Nations and civil society.

NGIC is an international institution based in Azerbaijan, that celebrates the legacy of the great Azerbaijani poet and sage—Nizami Ganjavi with the mission of promoting learning, tolerance, dialogue, understanding and shared societies in a world that in many ways today is truly without barriers, and with unprecedented access to knowledge and information, yet is still beset with myriad problems, thus rendering the five basic pillars of the Center’s imperative. NGIC assembles scores of current and former heads of states and governments who are not burdened by active day to day politics to the annually-held flagship event in Baku, Azerbaijan: The Global Baku Forum, as well as to regional events, in addition to organizing High-Level Meetings and Fact-Finding Missions in different parts of the world. These eminent personalities, together with dozens of academics from over 100 countries worldwide, discuss pressing world issues and bring to bear their vast expertise and knowledge for the good of mankind.

OPENING SESSION



Ms. Tatiana Valovaya called for a more equal rebuilding of the multilateral system with the SDGs at the center, as they cover all the challenges the world faces today. To overcome today's geopolitical divides, we need more - not less - international cooperation, and a strengthened, impactful multilateral system.

Mr. Ismail Serageldin raised concerns over the rising number of countries developing nuclear weapon capacities, as well as Russia, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, making a mockery of the UN Charter. Mr. Serageldin also expressed concern over increased military spending, particularly in East Asia. He pointed to some forgotten conflicts in the world by stressing that women and children are the most affected by those conflicts. Currently, the international community is derailing the SDGs, insufficiently addressing climate change, and inconsistently addressing streams of refugees from Ukraine compared to Syrians, Iraqis, and Afghans.

Mr. Volkan Bozkir pointed to the different reality (cyber-attacks, trade wars, disinformation campaigns) in the world we now live in, compared to the one we grew up in. He stressed dire realities



about women's rights, rise of energy prices and hunger due to the pandemic and the ongoing war in Ukraine. 811 million people are hungry, 940 million do not have access to electricity, and 2,7 billion people do not have access to Internet. This calls for a unified and determined multilateral response where the UN must play an important role. Without reforming the UN Security Council, the UN will be unable to address the challenges of 21st century. The resolution requiring veto-powers to justify use of veto before the UN General Assembly is a first step towards holding the five permanent members of the UN Security Council accountable when they make use of their veto power.

Ms. Maria Fernanda Espinosa defined current challenges as symptoms of a greater issue, calling for the need to reverse backsliding on SDG progress. To solve the multiple crises of the world, she called for a renewed national and social contract, coupled with a recommitment to basic human rights principles enshrined in the UN charter. "The cost of doing nothing is too high, and we cannot allow ourselves to repeat the same mistakes from the past", she said. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a success story of multilateral cooperation.

Ms. Vaira Vike-Freiberga, joining the Meeting online, stressed the need to remain optimistic when picking up the broken pieces. She raised concerns over certain presidents and politicians refusing or denying basic facts, such as the existence of climate change or internationally recognized borders of sovereign UN Member States.



Panel 1:

Peace and Security for a World in Transition
amid Acute Geopolitical Confrontation



Mr. Moussa began with four main reasons for the current peace and security crisis: 1) the policy of double standards that led to a loss of confidence in the UN Charter, 2) the abuse of the veto power that paralyzed the UNSC, 3) the broken promises of the great powers to the poor countries that contributed to the lack of trust in the multilateral system, and 4) irresponsible policies of great powers, e.g., through invasions and occupations. Altogether, this fostered an environment of confrontation, misunderstanding, and the lack of trust, and the UN is among the victims of such irresponsible approach. The discussion about the danger of nuclear weapons is not a discussion about autocracy or democracy. Nuclear weapons have always been a threat. What is needed is a new collective security paradigm, in the spirit of the UN Charter.

Mr. Tadic pointed to new challenges in the global arena: the consequences of dissolution of the USSR, the emergence of new players such as BRICS with China at the lead and the EU, which has not succeeded in consolidating itself into a real-world power. Today's world is full of conflicts, it is unpredictable and extremely uncertain, because rules are



not respected by the major powers, which has led to the lack of trust in multilateral institutions.

Mr. Bondevik stressed that the geopolitical framework had changed with the war in Ukraine and the renewed division of Europe. A balance of power would contribute to peace and security, including through strengthening of regional organizations, which should be also represented in the UN Security Council. He stressed the need for an improved security architecture with a legally binding ban on the use of nuclear weapons. He also questioned “what kind of threat was behind a weapon that cannot be used from a moral point of view”.

Ms. Calmy Ray said that no country can solve global challenges alone, yet the concept of national sovereignty prevails. Facing the challenges of the 21st century, the UN seems outdated and powerless. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reform the multilateral system from an institutional and political perspective. She stressed that even the strongest countries cannot solve the transnational challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic or the climate crisis alone. Regarding the war in Ukraine, she expressed concern about the recent decision of Western countries to use offensive military means to counter new aggressions. This, she said, increases the risk of escalation and the use of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are not a protection but a threat to humanity.



Ms. Grabar-Kitarovic lamented the incapability of multilateral institutions to face new challenges such as weaponization of food, energy, and migration. The inability of the UN Security Council to deal with the Ukraine war is leading to an erosion of public trust to the UN. She cited the prospects of war in Ukraine, China's consolidation of power, the changing nature of warfare to cyberspace with disruptive technologies and artificial intelligence, as the most pressing global challenges. Turning to the discussion on nuclear weapons, she remarked that there could be no winners in nuclear war and the question is how to convince the great powers to give up nuclear weapons and join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. It was suggested to first approach the major powers bilaterally (e.g., India-Pakistan, Israel-Iran, NATO-Russia).

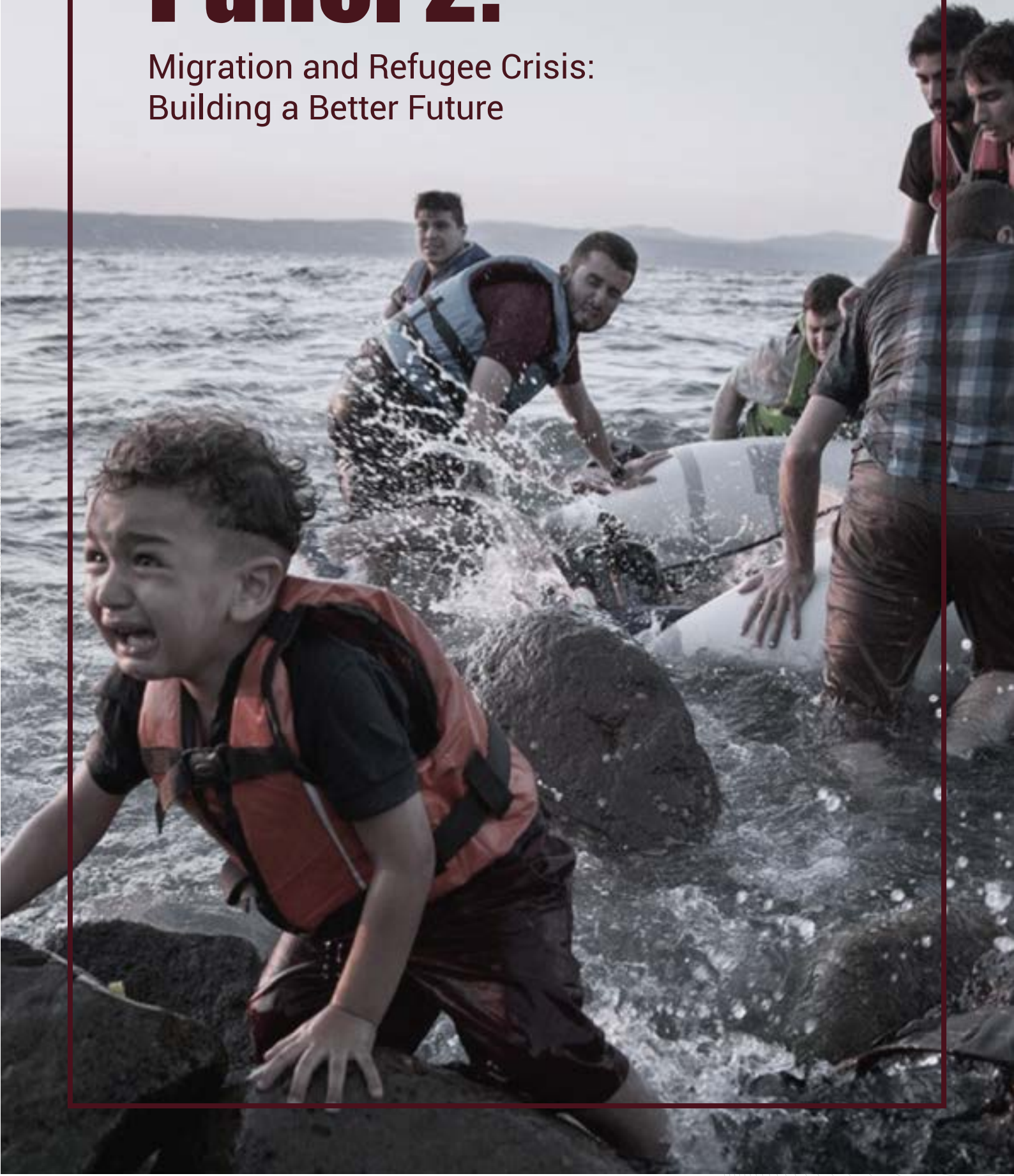


Mr. Chikvaidze explained that with the end of bipolar world, the Yalta Pact and the spheres of influence collapsed. Also, there has been no policy to replace the Yalta Pact. The UN was disempowered in the 1990s when a second term for Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali was rejected by the UN Security Council. Therefore, the UN was not allowed to operate, and other mechanisms such as the OSCE were not empowered. "We had a false sense of security, and the war took place because there were still problems to be solved". Moreover, the nature of humankind has not changed. Member States are not willing to give up their privileges and the UN Charter must be amended, but not dissolved, he concluded.



Panel 2:

Migration and Refugee Crisis:
Building a Better Future





Mr. Rosen Plevneliev stressed the need to understand how every crisis produce refugees. He also pointed to the profit made by a few rich people when disruptions and crises occur. He also highlighted how technology and Artificial Intelligence might threaten or transform the employment sector and how private companies are increasingly providing goods for citizens. Mr. Plevneliev called for a proactive mindset in transforming multilateral institutions where we should learn from past mistakes.

Ms. Eka Tkeshelashvili spoke about restraining of migration

in the historical context, calling for a political need to normalize migration and to implement measures to handle it, as migration streams are usually predictable. Speaking of the war in Ukraine, Ms. Tkeshelashvili said it demonstrated the failure of multilateral global solutions. She pointed to the important role of technologies in decreasing inequalities and handling migration effectively.

Mr. Abdulaziz Altwajiri pointed to the need to differentiate between “legal” and “illegal migration.” He stressed some facts about refugees fleeing the African continent for Europe, while pointing to reasons

Mr. Walter Fust introduced the second panel repeating the alarming number of displaced people around the world (103 million) and which countries they flee most of all (Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Ukraine). He called to bring more attention to forgotten conflicts around the world that receive less media attention. Furthermore, an increasing attention should be given to climate refugees: from the legal point of view (1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees), the term refugee is not applicable to those who flee because of climate change.

Mr. Valdis Zatlers shared his experiences from the Latvian and Baltic States’ point of view of recent migration waves. As migration is becoming the new normal, the guidance approach must be changed towards greater integration. There is a need to think what a Host Country can offer to migrants and refugees. EU migration policy with its quotas does not work, as the Ukrainian crisis has shown. Recently, Russia and Belarus have used migrant streams as a hybrid warfare mean, shipping streams of migrants into the EU. Mr. Zatlers recalled the challenges his country faced, as many migrants did not wish to settle in Latvia due to cultural differences, less comprehensive financial supporting measures and less attractive welfare systems. From his point of view, migrants belonging to the Jehova’s Witnesses and Ukrainian refugees were able to more easily integrate than refugees from the Middle East.





for why some migrants end up staying in Morocco for practical and judicial reasons. As a solution, Mr. Altwajri called for a greater focus on dealing with the reasons that cause migration, such as wars, domestic inequalities, lack of political and civil rights. He also condemned double standards as to how Ukrainian refugees were welcomed in Europe compared to those fleeing Afghanistan and Syria.

Finally, Mr. Fust concluded the panel, recalling for equal treatment of refugees and the need to strengthen UNHCR financing to better handle the issue.



Panel 3:

Forging a Global Health Strategy



Mr. Ghebreyesus presented WHO's 5 P's: 1) Promoting health at home, at school, and in daily life; 2) Providing health, i.e., equal access to health services (need for universal health coverage); 3) Protecting health (pandemic data to produce better analyses); 4) Powering health through the use of digital technologies; 5) Performing for health (WHO must become independent so it can address health issues effectively). Health should be recognized as a human right and an investment for sustainable development and a life of dignity, he continued. In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were other pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis that were ignored by developed countries. COVID-19 became a problem when it hit the rich part of the world. Lessons must be learned, and the



countries spend on armaments can be used to solve global health problems. Answering to the question about the African Union, he said that regional continental bodies can provide valuable support to WHO's work.

Mr. Fischer lauded WHO for its vision, saying that freedom and health are humanity's most precious assets. He also expressed concern about how health affects many other areas, including the economy, education, advances in IT and AI, and misinformation.



cycle of panic and neglect must be avoided. Health is a comprehensive issue and cannot remain siloed in health ministries. Global health should form a core of the new social contract. He outlined the Pandemic Treaty as a generational treaty that can prevent or manage the next pandemic. Pointing out that there is no shortage of resources, he compared that only a fraction of the annual budget that



Mr. Lagumdzija called universal health coverage a human right. He also criticized the reluctance to recognize other pandemics such as malaria, AIDS and tuberculosis, saying that health is only a problem when it affects the rich. Also, he welcomed the idea of a European Health Union and the urgent need for a digital transformation of health systems.

Mr. Gaburici questioned how we use knowledge and science through technological development. Should we invest more in military spending or rather in health systems? He described advances in global health systems as a collective victory for long-lasting peace.

Mr. Karlsson noted that the most effective preventive health policies must start in early childhood. He said that coherent health systems start with the child and end with the environment. There is a need to give more power to the UN, it should be more than just a negotiating venue.



Panel 4:

Saving Our Planet and Our Future





Mr. Raimonds Vejonis expressed concern about nuclear proliferation and the increasing risk of these weapons falling into the hands of terrorists. The role of the United Nations is crucial in finding solutions to these threats and in protecting democracy, as democratic countries are less inclined to use nuclear weapons. Our planet is devastated by wars and conflicts (Viet Nam, Tigray, Ukraine) which have long-term effects on infrastructure and environment.

Mr. Antonio Vitorino explained that climate change as a multidimensional crisis changes migration flows. Forced displacement is currently more linked to negative effects caused by climate change than to war. It is unrealistic to expect that people will not move as a result of natural disasters. He warned that 216 million people could become internal climate migrants by 2050. Climate change is a risk multiplier, this is why we need to act now through humanitarian aid. He called on host countries to provide safe, regular and orderly migration procedures. There is a need to find solutions for climate migrants and for those who cannot move and are stuck in unbearable conditions.

Mr. Filip Vujanovic explained that the United Nations must be reformed in order to effectively prevent threats for our planet. He also thinks that the Balkan region should be

Mr. Ismail Serageldin underlined the need to include water issues in the discussion around climate change. If the ice in Greenland melts, the sea levels will go up by 6 meters, and if Antarctica melts, sea levels will rise to 20 meters. Renewable energy transition in all sectors is projected to cost 1.3 trillion dollars, so we need transformative finance to fund this transition. He proposed that the World Bank receives a new mandate to deploy resources to reach the necessary 1.3 trillion dollars for this energy transition. He explained that the IMF and the World bank can play a bigger role in the so-called debt for climate swaps, adding that the Damage and Loss Fund recently created in Sharm-el-Sheikh could also help to respond to human cost of climate change. He also warned about the opposition of fossil fuel companies to climate change prevention, as they spread doubt about scientific findings and try to halt adopting drastic decisions in this regard.



fully integrated into the European Union for being able to effectively assure the wellbeing of the whole continent.

Mr. Chiril Gaburici called on better cooperation between Member States through effective communication and the assessment of past mistakes that have led to the deterioration of our planet. "What are we leaving to our children? Wars, planet degradation and pollution", he warned. Having more global cooperation at the time when mistrust is high is a challenge. Countries should shift their priorities by investing less in defense and more in other sec-



tors for the greater good of the entire planet. For example, Moldova, with 2.5 million people, has no waste-processing facility; this severely impacts nature and health. The cost of installing appropriate facilities is only two jet-planes, so this is the question of priorities.

Mr. Markus Repnik explained the importance of reliable climate data in finding solutions to climate change. The world is off track to limit temperature rises to 1.5 degrees, moreover, we are heading towards 2.8 degrees. Extreme weather events inflicted 270 billion USD in damage worldwide in 2022. He pointed to significant data gaps on weather and climate, especially in developing countries, which affect all of us because climate change is a transboundary challenge. Investing in weather data is one of the best investments that one can make in tackling climate crisis: every dollar invested in weather data will give 25 dollars back in socio-economic benefits. He also emphasized the need to adopt a long-term open-ended finance.



Panel 5:

Multilateralism to the Rescue





Ms. Eka Tkeshelashvili emphasized the responsibility of all the participants of the meeting in mobilizing support for international cooperation at home.

Mr. Mladen Ivanic specified that only one part of multilateralism was in crisis - the institutions dealing with security and political issues. These institutions must change in order to function properly again, but he questioned whether world powers wanted to change their positions. Other multilateral organs with well-defined structures, such as WHO and UNHCR, are working efficiently. He proposed a more regional approach as a solution, referring to the European Union as an example. Smaller countries should be more active in leveraging their power at multilateral level.

Mr. Petar Stoyanov admitted that multilateralism was being challenged but not doomed. COP27 showed that multilateralism can be successful. He defined multilateralism as the respect of the international order, of internationally recognized borders and of international law. The war in Ukraine certainly weakened the global order, but this is not the first crisis. Following the Cuba crisis, the Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was established, and this happened at the height of tensions. The conflicting parties now have to work together for resolving global challenges. Poverty and inequality challenges affect both rich and poor countries, so it is in the interest of all countries to work together towards common objectives.



Mr. Gjorge Ivanov stressed that the theory of linear progress has come to an end: we are witnessing a trend towards multipolarity with new actors changing multilateral game pace. Global threats show the necessity to reform the UN Security Council, by accepting new Permanent Members. The power of veto needs to be changed in the UN and NATO. International financial institution and mechanisms also need to be reformed. Regional organizations are growing stronger: e.g. EU is an observer at UNGA and





there is a lobby for the EU to become a member of the UN Security Council. The international cooperation during the COVID-19 pandemic has shown that multilateralism is alive.

Mr. Giorgi Margvelashvili questioned why the international community was surprised that Europe is at war when there was no clear condemnation of Russia's violations of international law in 2008 and 2014. Saving multilateralism does not come from condemning Russia but by asking ourselves if we actually believe in multilateralism, he noted. Russia-Georgia relations and violations against Georgia is an example of what is happening in the world. International law is not applied equally to all states and there is no mechanism to bring an aggressor accountable. Kant's concepts of rationality, morality and politics are of utmost relevance today: treat others like you would want to treat you; apply

to yourself first what you plan to apply to others; there should be no hidden agenda in politics.

Mr. Alexander Likhotal stated that the gist of our current discussion had been triggered by the war in Ukraine, which demonstrated a crisis of multilateralism. Creating peace requires universal norms and values as well as building cooperative institutions. After the end of the Cold War, the world changed dramatically but the multilateral system was not adjusted. Regional organizations and structures should be more heard. He called for more engagement with civil society in order to maintain a democratic world order. According to him, the international polarity will no longer be between two states but between a democratic block and an authoritarian block (the USA vs. China).

Mr. Moussa: UNGA should invite all regional organizations to assist in a dialogue on maintaining peace and security and other areas of the global agenda. He criticized the Non-aligned Movement for the lack of readiness to reform itself. He expressed hope that the newly elected president of Brazil, Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula, will be able to "bring NAM to senses" as "the only leader with ideas" on how to address inequalities in a divided world. In the aftermath of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the first UNGA resolution was strong, but the subsequent ones were getting weaker. He concluded by saying that the UN was a success story, not a failure.



PROGRAM

11 JANUARY

20:00

WEDNESDAY

Welcome Reception followed by dinner

12 JANUARY

09:50

THURSDAY

Family Photo

10:00 - 11:15 | Opening ceremony

Moderator: **David Chikvaidze**

Tatiana Valovaya

Ismail Serageldin

Volkan Bozkir

Maria Fernanda Espinosa

Vaira Vike-Freiberga

Chef de Cabinet, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva

Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva

Co-Chair, NGIC; Vice-President of the World Bank 1992-2000

75th President of the UNGA, Minister for European Union Affairs 2014 - 2015, 2015 - 2016, Member of the Grand National Assembly

73rd President of the UNGA; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador 2017-2018, Minister of National Defense 2012-2014

Co-Chair, NGIC; President of Latvia 1999-2007

11:15 - 12:45

PANEL 1

Peace and Security for a World in
Transition amid Acute Geopolitical Confrontation

<i>Moderator:</i> Valdis Zatlers	President of Latvia 2007-2011
Amre Moussa	Secretary General, Arab League 2001-2011; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt 1991-2001
Boris Tadic	President of Serbia 2004-2012
Kjell Magne Bondevik	Executive Chair of the Oslo Center, Prime Minister of Norway 1997-2000, 2001-2005
Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic	President of Croatia 2015-2020
Micheline Calmy Rey	President of Switzerland 2010, 2007, Vice-President 2006, 2010, Minister of Foreign Affairs 2003-2011
David Chikvaдзе	Chef de Cabinet, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva

12:45 – 14:00 | Lunch

14:00 - 15:15

PANEL 2

Migration and Refugee Crisis: Building a Better Future

<i>Moderator:</i> Walter Fust	Director - General Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation 1993- 2008, Member of the UN-ICT Task force, Chair UNESCO Intergovernmental council for the Development of Communication 2008-2010
Valdis Zatlers	President of Latvia 2007-2011
Rosen Plevneliev	President of Bulgaria 2012-2017
Eka Tkeshelashvili	Deputy Prime Minister of Georgia 2010-2012; Minister of Foreign Affairs 2008

15:15 – 15:30 | Coffee Break

15:30 -17:00

PANEL 3

Forging a Global Health Strategy

Moderator: **Maria Fernanda Espinosa**

73rd President of the UNGA; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador 2017-2018, Minister of National Defense 2012-2014

Special Adress: **Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**

Director-General, World Health Organization

Jan Fischer

Prime Minister of the Czech Republic 2009-2010

Zlatko Lagumdzija

Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001-2002; deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012-2015

Chiril Gaburici

Prime Minister of Moldova 2015, Minister of Economy and Infrastructure 2018-2019

Mats Karlsson

Vice-President of the World Bank 1999-2002

19:30 | Gala Dinner

13 JANUARY

14:00 -15:15

PANEL 4

Saving Our Planet and Our Future

Moderator: **Zlatko Lagumdzija**

Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001-2002; deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012-2015

Special Address: **Antonio Vitorino**

Director-General, International Organization for Migration

Ismail Serageldin

Co-Chair, NGIC; Vice-President of the World Bank 1992-2000

Raimonds Vejonis

President of Latvia 2015-2019

Filip Vujanovic

President of Montenegro 2003-2018

Chiril Gaburici

Prime Minister of Moldova 2015

Markus Repnik

Director of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility Secretariat, World Meteorological Organization

11:30 – 11:45 | Coffee Break

11:45 - 13:00

PANEL 5

Multilateralism to the Rescue

Moderator: **Eka Tkeshelashvili**

Deputy Prime Minister of Georgia 2010-2012;
Minister of Foreign Affairs 2008

Mladen Ivanic

President of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2018

Petar Stoyanov

President of Bulgaria 1997-2002

Gjorge Ivanov

President of the Republic of North Macedonia
2009-2019

Giorgi Margvelashvili

President of Georgia 2013-2018

Alexander Likhotal

Member of the Board of the World Academy
of Art and Sciences, a Counselor at the World

18:00 | X Global Baku Forum Preparatory Meeting (Members of the NGIC)

19:30 | Closing Dinner

Remarks:

Ismail Serageldin

Co-Chair, NGIC; Vice-President of the World
Bank 1992-2000

Kolinda Grabar Kitarovic

President of Croatia 2015-2020

Boris Tadic

President of Serbia 2004-2012

Eka Tkeshelashvili

deputy Prime Minister of Georgia 2010-2012

Amre Moussa

Secretary-General of the Arab League 2001-2011,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt 1991- 2002

Rosen Plevneliev

President of Bulgaria 2012-2017

David Chikvaidze

Chef de Cabinet, Director-General of the United
Nations Office at Geneva

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



Vaira Vike-Freiberga

Co-Chair, NGIC; President of Latvia 1999-2007



Walter Fust

Director-General Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation 1993-2008, Member of the UN-ICT Task force, Chair UNESCO Intergovernmental council for the Development of Communication 2008-2010



Ismail Serageldin

Co-Chair, NGIC; Vice-President of the World Bank



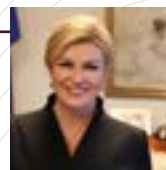
Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Director-General World Health Organization



Abdulaziz Altwajri

Former Director-General of IESCO 1991-2019



Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic

President of Croatia 2015-2020



Kjell Magne Bondevik

Executive Chair of the Oslo Center, Prime Minister of Norway 1997-2000, 2001-2005



Nathalie de Gaulle

Co-Founder & President NB-INOV



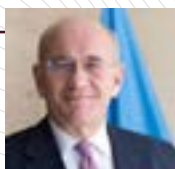
Volkan Bozkir

75th President of the UNGA, Minister for European Union Affairs 2014-2015, 2015-2016, Member of the Grand National Assembly



Chiril Gaburici

Prime Minister of Moldova 2015



David Chikvaidze

Chef de Cabinet, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva



Ahmed Ihab Gemaleldin

Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva



Micheline Calmy-Rey

President of the Swiss Confederation 2007-2011



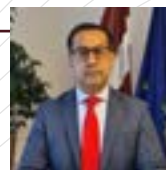
Toomas Hendrik Ilves

President of Estonia 2006-2016



Maria Fernanda Espinosa

73rd President of the UNGA; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador 2017-2018, Minister of National Defense 2012-2014



Bahtijors Hasans

Permanent Representative of Latvia to the UN Office at Geneva



Jan Fischer

Prime Minister of the Czech Republic 2009-2010



Galib Israfilov

Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva



Mladen Ivanic

President of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2014-2018



Paul Revay

former Director Trilateral Europe, Board
Member Friends of Europe



Gjorge Ivanov

President of the Republic of North
Macedonia 2009-2019



Petar Stoyanov

President of Bulgaria 1997-2002



Mats Karlsson

World Bank Vice-President of External
Affairs and the United Nations Affairs
1999-2002



Hedva Ser

Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO



Zlatko Lagumdžija

Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2001-2002; deputy Prime Minister of
Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012-2015



Boris Tadic

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Alexander Likhotal

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Future Council



Eka Tkeshelashvili

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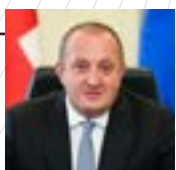
Amre Moussa

Secretary General, Arab League 2001-
2011; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt
1991-2001



Tatiana Valovaya

Director-General, United Nations
Office at Geneva



Giorgi Margvelashvili

President of Georgia 2013-2018



Raimonds Vejonis

President of Latvia 2015-2019



Rovshan Muradov

Secretary-General, Nizami Ganjavi
International Center



Antonio Vitorino

Director General of the International
Organization for Migration



Markus Replik

Director of the Systematic Observations
Financing Facility Secretariat, World
Meteorological Organization



Filip Vujanovic

President of Montenegro 2003-2018



Rosen Plevneliev

President of Bulgaria 2012-2017



Valdis Zatlers

President of Latvia 2007-2011



